

SOLDIERS USED IN BRASS MILLS

1,000 on Furlough to Relieve Serious Shortage in Metal.

The United States has been called upon to prevent a famine in brass. As first aid to overcome the serious shortage 1,000 soldiers have been sent from Camp Devens to the mills in Bridgton, Waterville and Ansonia, Conn. About 30 per cent of the mill-workers have been stricken with influenza, and the brass manufacturers state that they are short 3,000 men in addition to those ill.

The 1,000 soldiers who were given the opportunity of aiding in reducing the brass shortage were, upon their application, granted an indefinite furlough which temporarily removes them from the army pay rolls and permits them to accept positions in the foundries at civilian wages. They are subject to recall to the army whenever their service is needed.

At the close of August official figures compiled by the War Industries Board showed that the daily shortage in sheet brass was 1,600,000 pounds and the rod brass daily shortage 140,000 pounds. The daily requirements of the army for sheet brass were 3,200,000 pounds of sheet brass and 1,140,000 of rod brass.

No More Brass Buttons.

Three measures of relief which are now in effect are: Release of soldiers from camps for work in the brass foundries; abolishment of all button and uniform regulations, and sharper restrictions on all estimates for proposed uses of brass.

Even with the curtailment of the use of brass in all peace-time industries, it is feared that this country will not be able to meet the war needs. The allies require 2,000,000 pounds of brass daily for small-arms munitions and artillery shells up to 4.7 calibre.

Brass with which brass can be worked as compared with steel makes it almost imperative that copper castings be made on all ammunition, if the needs of the allied countries are to be met. Germany's production of ammunition is said to be caused in large part through the fact that the use of other metals has greatly retarded production.

DEMOCRATS SEE SUCCESS IN PLEA OF THE PRESIDENT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

must be composed of a majority in full sympathy with his views, policies and ideals.

Senator C. Cummings, acting chairman of the Democratic National Committee, also issued a statement last night in which he declared that the interests of the country are not supporting the Democratic nominees because, he says, they are not in sympathy with the progressive measures enacted under the leadership of the President.

"There is but one safe thing which the independent and patriotic voter can do," adds Mr. Cummings, "and that is to follow the leadership of President Wilson, for he alone is for the purpose of winning the war, but for the purpose of thwarting the hidden forces which are seeking to destroy him."

With but one week more of campaigning ahead of them, neither the Republican nor the Democratic chairmen offers any definite forecast of the congressional elections. An impartial canvass of the situation as it appears to political observers here who are closely watching the contest, indicates Democratic retention of control in the Senate, with the control of the House in doubt.

It is pointed out that the Democrats are fighting from the advantageous strategic ground of being "in" while the Republicans this year are "out." Besides, the Democratic appeal of the Democrats is being based upon the open argument of sustaining and supporting the War Administration.

Hangs on Doubtful States.

With the entire membership of the House of Representatives to be re-elected, the contest is nationwide in extent, but in reality narrowed down to about nine or ten admittedly doubtful States. The present political status of the House is: Democrats, 211; Republicans, 210, and others, 7.

It is apparent that a change in a few Congressional districts will alter the political complexion of the House. In the Senate the Democrats have 49 votes against 41 Republicans. A majority in the Senate is 49, so that the Democrats may admittedly lose two or three seats and still retain control.

The real political firing line is being carried on in the following States, in each of which Senators are being contested: Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The Republicans are making a concerted drive in Illinois against the return of Senator James Hamilton Lewis, the Democratic whip. On the other hand the Democrats are putting up a strong fight in Massachusetts against the return of Senator Weeks, the Republican whip.

It is practically conceded that Idaho will re-elect the incumbent, Borah, Republican, and that the Democratic Senator Sulzberger, democratic president pro tem of the Senate, is being opposed in Delaware by Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, has a big fight on against the Ford-Newberry fight in Michigan is attracting nationwide interest. Attention has been directed to the campaign of Senator Warren, Republican, of Wyoming, from the fact that he is the father-in-law of Gen. Pershing. The Democrats have nominated ex-Governor Osborne against him.

ROOSEVELT CONDEMNNS LACK OF SOLDIER VOTE

Characterizing as an "intolerable injustice" the disfranchisement of the American soldier at the battle front, Theodore Roosevelt has written a letter to E. E. Johns, editor of the American Army Gazette, endorsing his campaign to secure the votes of soldiers.

The President recently made an appeal for enfranchisement of soldiers around that such enfranchisement was demanded as a war measure, and in consequence of his speech he stated his justification for demanding votes of soldiers, that it would be intolerable to submit to the disfranchisement of our soldiers. The President is reinforced as to the facts in the case, otherwise he would have known that our soldiers are now disfranchised.

The colonel advises immediate congressional action.

HAYS ASKS VOTERS TO UPHOLD LOYALTY OF REPUBLICANS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

feet? Because they are still pro-war? Hardly that.

"No, it is because they are for peace through, not without, victory; because they do not believe lasting peace can be obtained through negotiation; because they consider the U. S. stands for Unconditional Surrender, as well as for the United States and Uncle Sam. The Democratic Congress does not. There is the issue, clear as the noonday sun. The country will decide."

"Mr. Wilson wants only rubber stamps—his rubber stamps—in Congress."

"Mr. Wilson says he has 'no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism,' but he does suggest it, and he suggests further he alone is paramount in intelligence."

"Continuing Mr. Hays declares one of the President's purposes is to secure power to settle the war 'precisely as he and his sole, unelected, unappointed, unconfirmed personal adviser may determine.'"

Another purpose he attributes to the President is commitment to free trade with all the world, "thus giving to Germany out of hand the fruits of a victory greater than she could win by fighting an hundred years."

Says Germany Looks to Wilson.

"A Republican Congress," says Mr. Hays, "will never assent to that. Do you want a Congress that will? Germany does. Germany looks to Mr. Wilson to get it for her as he pledges himself to do in one of the few of his famous articles which is explicable. Germany understands that. See the New York World, spokesman of the Administration, of last Saturday and read the testimony of Henry C. Emery, former head of the tariff commission, just returned from seven months in Germany. 'The German people,' he says, 'seemed to realize that in President Wilson lay the only salvation. They have turned to him in the belief that he is the one great power who can be trusted to make a permanent peace which shall permit equal economic development.'"

"What worse than nonsense, then, is the Democratic campaign cry that the election of a Republican Congress would lead to unconditional surrender and protection of American industries and American workmen. Instead of a Democratic Congress ready to assent to a negotiated peace and free trade would bear cheer to Germany. Such claims would be ludicrous if they were not so seriously untruthful."

"Mr. Wilson calls upon the Republicans of the country to repudiate their representatives in Congress who have proved true and loyal patriots. Are you going to do it? Answer with your vote."

"Mr. Wilson forces the Republican party to lie down or fight. I say fight. Answer with your votes."

"Mr. Wilson is for unconditional surrender—yes, for the unconditional surrender to himself of the Republican party, of the country, of the allies—all to him, as the sole arbiter and master of the world. Do you stand for that? Answer with your votes."

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BUILD REST HOUSES FOR ARMY NURSES

Red Cross Providing Recreation Facilities at Hospitals.

Heretofore army nurses have had only their bedrooms in which to spend their leisure hours. In accordance with the approval of the Surgeon General of the Army and the Secretary of War, the Red Cross has undertaken to erect at each house base and army hospital in this country a small building as a rest and recreation house for nurses. Contracts have already been let for the construction of forty-one of the houses, and a number are already completed. These buildings will have one large assembly room and smaller rooms to be used as library, sewing room, laundry and kitchen. Their specific object is to furnish a place where the hundreds of army nurses and Red Cross nurses may have a place to get away for a little while every day or two to rest and recuperate and to perform such work for themselves as will make them comfortable.

PAY FIVE-CENT FARES WITHOUT GRUMBLING

But Street-Car Patrons Ask About Universal Transfers.

Yesterday was the first full day that Washington experienced paying a straight five-cent fare.

The five-cent fare was paid without objection in most cases, although several inquiries were made in regard to universal transfers. Other cities, several pointed out, find it is possible to issue universal transfers on the straight five-cent system.

The Public Utilities Commission has this question under advisement. It is not known when a decision will be reached.

The decision of the Public Utilities Commission to abandon the ticket system became effective immediately after the meeting of Saturday. The public generally was not prepared for the immediate enforcement of this ruling, as a great many requests were received to purchase tickets.

Tickets purchased before the Saturday decision, it was stated by the Public Utilities Commission, will be accepted on all cars of the city until December 1. A refund will be made on any that are returned to the company.

Jeremiah O'Leary Has the Flu.

New York, Oct. 27.—Jeremiah O'Leary, former editor of "Bull," who is awaiting trial on several Federal indictments, was taken today to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from influenza. He is being attended by Dr. Nicholas Cernikoff, Ukrainian (at the reader's left), and Bogumil Voshak, Ukranian. At Masaryk's shoulder is Capt. Vasile Stolica, Rumanian. Seated is M. Sitchinsky, Ukrainian. At the left of the bell is Gregory I. Dr. Lupu, Rumanian.

Americans at Conference to Fix Armistice Terms.



These men, advised by specialists of the United States government, who have been sent to Europe, are America's representatives at the conference of the allies which will determine the terms of the armistice to which the central powers must submit. Col. House is the personal representative of President Wilson, Gen. Bliss is sent over to speak for the army and Admiral Benson for the navy, while Gen. Pershing, commander of the Expeditionary Forces, and Admiral Mayo, of the naval forces, will be listened to because of their direct contact with the German fighting forces.

NORTH SEA MINE BARRAGE BIG ACHIEVEMENT OF U. S.

Important Factor in Crippling U-Boats Due to Inventive Genius of America and Her Co-operation with British.

The secret as to the origin and extent of the wonderful North Sea mine barrage, which has done more to stay the operations of Germany's undersea campaign of horror and destruction than any other single factor, was officially disclosed by Secretary Daniels yesterday.

The stupendous below-water ordnance construction was the idea of the United States navy. The vast work of laying miles and miles of ingeniously devised mines was performed entirely under the direction of the United States navy, and largely by the officers and men of our navy in co-operation with the British admiralty.

Invention of American.

The mines themselves are the invention of an American. They were made in record time in this country and shipped abroad in American vessels. The whole project may be said to be America's chief contribution to the anti-submarine campaign of the allies.

Until yesterday the strictest censorship has been maintained as to the details of the stupendous undertaking which has won the admiration and appreciation of the naval and ordnance experts of the world. The story matches up to the best traditions of the navy and fulfills expectations as to American inventive genius.

The authorized announcement by Secretary Daniels states that from the moment this country entered the war, officers of the Bureau of Ordnance of the navy contended that the most effective way of combating the submarine would be to blockade the enemy's coast by means of mines or anti-submarine devices, and strongly urged the placing of an undersea barrier around the North Sea to prevent the access as far as possible of the U-boats from their home bases into the Atlantic.

After studying various devices, such as nets, mines and bombs in combination with nets and mines alone, it was concluded that the latter method offered the most promise. The obstacles to be overcome were the difficulties of mining in such great depths of water and the immense number of mines required.

Evolve New Type of Mine.

It developed, also, that no existing type of mine would answer the purpose. Thereupon, Commander Fuller, of the mining section of the bureau, set his experts to work on a new type. They called in Ralph Brown, an American inventor, who in May, 1917, had submitted an electrical firing device. By June 3, 1917, the naval experts and the inventor had completed a model apparatus which upon test gave gratifying results.

Finally a new type of completed mine with the improved firing device of Brown was evolved, the success of which, as shown by subsequent actual service, surpassed all expectations.

Tentative plans for a North Sea under-water barrage were submitted to Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, on June 12, 1917. On July 30 the details of the project, after approval by Secretary Daniels, were laid before the British admiralty by Admiral Mayo. The plan, with some modifications, was accepted by the British authorities and the Ordnance Bureau was ordered to go ahead with the production of the mines.

Time was the major consideration. The expedition was adopted of subdividing the mine into its many elements and having the separate parts manufactured in different commercial plants. Most of this work was done in American automobile factories.

Mine Planters Made.

Several ships were converted into mine planters. A mine-charging plant with a capacity of 1,000 mines a day was built. Abroad mine-deposits were fitted out for the assembly of mines and their insurance to the mine planters. The navy took over a fleet of twenty merchant vessels to transport the material overseas.

Shipments of mines and material started across in February, 1918. In the meantime Capt. O. J. Murfin was abroad in charge of the task of fitting mine bases on shore. Since February there has been a constant flow of shipsmen and only one vessel carrying mine material has been sunk by a submarine.

Rear Admiral Strauss was placed in command of the mine force. He sailed in April. He was followed by the USS. The fleet reached their base of operations on May 28, last.

"Since that time," Secretary Daniels' announcement adds, "many miles of mines have been planted and the American mine-layers, working in conjunction and close co-operation with the British, have made a vast area impracticable for enemy submarines."

AROUND THE LIBERTY BELL



CASUALTIES OF OTRANTO GIVEN

Partial List of 200 Lost and 29 Saved Now Announced.

The War Department announced yesterday the following partial list of 200 of those lost and twenty-nine of those saved in the sinking of the transport Otranto, which went down off the Scottish coast after collision with the Kasmirito.

Those Lost.

Lieut. Beirne H. Coffman, Robinson, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

Henry E. Snyder, Savannah, Ga. Oscar E. Little, Chanderiville, Ill. Frank Loughran, New York, N. Y. August Nelson, Opelheim, Ill. Wade L. Usher, Sylvania, Ga. Joseph E. Bester, Lake Helen, Fla. Walter C. Brooks, Sumter, S. C. William W. Carter, Savannah, Ga. Jodie C. Forester, Pinson, Tenn. John R. Hill, Springfield, Ill. David P. Huger, Ladowick, Ga. Watson O. Justus, Woodford, S. C. Raymond E. Luthie, Commerce, Ga. Ralph S. Ray, Lafayette, Ind. Samuel L. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

Norman Davis, Screven, Ga. Roy C. Dille, Farmington, Ill. Herbert A. Dodd, El Reno, Okla. Edmo A. Gay, Plainville, Kans. Joseph E. Miller, Salisbury, N. C. Paul J. Markley, Havana, Ill. David R. Probasco, San Jose, Ill. Willie Ready, Augusta, Ga. Charles S. Walden, Millwood, Ga. Lee Williams, Seneca, N. Y. Thomas Burnside, Canton, Ill. Ira M. Garland, Citronelle, Ala. Arthur S. Hurr, Altosa, Ill. James W. Weeks, Abingdon, Ill. Joseph H. Miller, Abingdon, Ill. Joe B. Presnell, Old Fort, N. C. Marvin J. Stansell, Lindale, Ga. Julius Trimpe, Havana, Ill. Wagner Bernard Kaufmann, Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATE.

Henry G. Allen, Stillmore, Ga. Alexander Baker, Quapaw, Okla. William H. Baker, Salisbury, Pa. Ralph E. Barry, Oliver, Ga. Henry E. Barthelmy, Grand Isle, La. William B. Battle, Jr., Augusta, Ga. Brooks Beley, Hixson, Ga. William E. Cook, Anamosa, Iowa. David M. Bennett, Screven, Ga. Lawrence Blaisch, Nanticoke, Pa. Oren O. Boudeman, Delavan, Ill. Sullivan Bourque, Lafayette, La. Jim M. Bostett, Milltown, Ga. Alvin C. Bozeman, Sylvester, Ga. George H. Bragg, Woodliff, Ga. Rhul William Burleigh, Opelousas, La. William V. Capoun, Chicago, Ill. Wm B. Carter, Waynesboro, Ga. Oliver C. Cleveland, Jr., Culloden, Ga. Alex Collett, Gross, Ky. David L. Conner, Wainwright, Okla. William E. Cook, Anamosa, Iowa. Edward J. Cooney, New York. William J. Cooney, Augusta, Ga. John G. Coppake, Hahira, Ga. James Corcoran, Chicago. William Brumit, Ottawa, Kans. Simon E. Corley, Columbia, S. C. Mandie Collins, Oak Park, Ga. James W. Crowe, Augusta, Ga. Carwell Deal, Arcola, Ga. Millard V. DeMeyer, Fulton, Ky. Gordon S. Dickson, Balfour, N. Y. Pearl W. Dickerson, William, Iowa. George I. Douglas, Macon, Ga. Mack Easters, Lenox, Ga. Clarence Epps, Augusta, Ga. George B. Corley, Milltown, Ga. Chas. E. Gebert, Jr., New York. Mack M. Green, Oglethorpe, Ga. Arthur M. Griffin, Quitman, Ga. Harry J. Griffin, Ledwood, Mo. Iva L. Gunter, Waycross, Ga. Edward Russell, Lincoln, N. J. Marion Hankinson, Girard, Ga. Wyle C. Harmon, Inman, S. C. Freddie Harrison, Jessup, Ga. William R. Henry, Manchester, Tenn. David C. Porter, Jacksonville, Tenn. Edward F. Hickey, Chicago. Jess Higginbotham, McMinnville, Tenn. Joseph F. Hollis, Iron City, Tenn. Roy S. Hubbs, Gleneston, Va. John S. Hickey, Tabor, N. C. Thomas H. Hollins, New York. Carlton M. Hooks, Swainsboro, Ga. Wade H. Hubbard, Lake Helen, Fla. William A. Hunter, Oliver, Ga. Earl Johnson, Macdenville, N. C. Raymond Russell, Farmington, Ill. Ralph Knight, Ray City, Ga. Clyde H. Lee, Halcynodale, Ga. Michael J. Lucy, Mahanoy City, Ga. William McMillan, Enigma, Ga. John F. Moore, Adell, Ga. Jasper H. Morris, Blythe, Ga. Philip E. Moss, Christian, Ill. Brox Nelson, Union, S. C. Gracie J. Parvin, Bossburg, Ala. Raymond Peetzing, Havana, Ill. Rad C. Porter, Jacksonville, Tenn. Charlie Bailey, Alabama, Ga. Elisha W. Rawls, Crystal River, Fla. Joseph F. Schmitt, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lewis W. Schuch, Des Moines, Ia. David Shapiro, Brooklyn, N. Y. Harry G. Shields, Cumberland, Md. Rayman A. Simpson, Pendleton, S. C.

Edward J. Smith, Harrison, N. J. Ira Smith, Villa Rica, Ga. Larnce Smith, Bennettsville, S. C. Paul F. Smith, Pensacola, Fla. Sanford T. Smith, Haddock, Ga. W. C. Smith, Fullwood Springs, Fla. Albert N. Spangh, Winston-Salem, N. C.

John E. Steele, Akron, Mich. Roland B. Stout, Greensboro, N. C. Russell H. Swadner, Arcanum, O. Andrew Thrift, Hixson, Ga. R. V. Torck, Charleston, S. C. Edward Treadway, St. Joseph, Mo. Edwin A. Unger, Knoxville, Ill. Charles E. Vail, Staatsburg, N. Y. William E. Ward, Batesburg, S. C. William E. Ward, Savannah, Ga. Vern E. Willey, Mitchell, Iowa. Cecil H. Williamson, Sylvania, Ga. E. N. Young, Pouchatoula, La. E. N. Young, Pouchatoula, La. Boyd E. Young, Sumner, Ill. William L. Dones, Norfolk, Va. Merle H. Dull, Arcanum, Ohio. Hicks Durden, Norristown, Pa. Cleo J. Falgout, Cut Off, La. Earl B. Follis, Johnston City, Ill. Gus F. Foster, Birmingham, Ala. John P. Gardner, Birmingham, Ala. Lafayette Gaskins, Nashville, Ga. Ernest M. Gay, Augusta, Ga. Bonnie E. Griner, Nashville, Ga. Robert J. Hancock, Lenox, Ga. R. A. Harnish, New Kensington, Pa.

WAR SERVICE MEETING AT ATLANTIC CITY

Big Emergency and Reconstruction Conference, C. of C. Plan

A mammoth war emergency and reconstruction conference of the 300 industrial war service committees throughout the country will meet at Atlantic City December 4, 5 and 6. It was announced by the War Service Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States last night.

This meeting will bring together 1,000 industrial leaders, National councilors of the chambers, representing more than 1,100 organizations, will meet at the same time.

It is believed that at this time a federation of all the war service committees will be created. The chamber has been working towards this end for more than a year.

The conference will include general sessions, at which questions common to all the industries will be taken up. Sessions of committees within particular industries, at which specific industrial problems will be discussed, will be held. Separate meetings have been scheduled by the war service groups to discuss their own special committees. All meetings will be held on the Million Dollar Pier.

Prominent speakers will be William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; A. C. Bedford, James A. Farrell and Paul Warburg.

SPANISH INFLUENZA -- THE WAY TO TREAT IT AND TO AVOID IT

Simply the Old-Fashioned Grip Masquerading Under a New Name.

Spanish Influenza, which appeared in Spain in May, has all the appearance of grip or the gripe, which has swept over the world in numerous epidemics as far back as history runs. Hippocrates refers to an epidemic in 412 B. C., which is regarded by many to have been influenza. Every country has had its attacks. Beginning with 1811, this country has had five epidemics, the last in 1889-90.

There is no occasion for panic—influenza or grip has a very low percentage of fatalities—not over one death out of every four hundred cases, according to the N. C. Board of Health. The chief danger lies in complications arising, attacking principally patients in a run-down condition—those who don't go to bed soon enough or those who get up too early.

THE TREATMENT.

Go to bed at the first symptoms, not only for your own sake but to avoid spreading the disease to others. Make a purgative, eat plenty of nourishing food, remain perfectly quiet and don't worry. Nature herself is the only "cure" for influenza and will throw off the attack if only you conserve your strength. A little Quinine Ascorbic Acid Powder may be given by the physician in directions to allay the aching. Always call a physician, since the chief danger of grip is in its weakening of the system, which allows complications to develop. These are chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, sometimes inflammation of the middle ear, or heart affections. For these reasons, it is very important that the patient remain in bed until well.

NOTE.—Vick's VapoRub is the discovery of a North Carolina druggist, who found how to combine in a salve form, Menthol and Camphor with such volatile oils as Eucalyptus, Thyme, Cubeb, etc., so that when the salve is applied to the body heat, these ingredients are liberated in the form of vapors. VapoRub is made in three sizes at all druggists. While comparatively new in certain parts of the North, it is the standard home remedy in the South and West for all forms of colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat and chest. VapoRub is particularly recommended for children's croup or colds, as it is externally applied and does not, therefore, become time to time—keep the kettle just slowly boiling and inhale the steam arising.

40 FLU DEATHS RECORD OF DAY

Increase in D. C. Shown 24-Hour Period; Precautions Stand.

Influenza deaths showed an increase in the last twenty-four-hour period over the preceding one. There were forty deaths yesterday compared with twenty-nine on Saturday. The increase, however, showed a slight decrease. There were 22 new cases reported in the morning's mail yesterday and 426 the previous day.

Washington is very impatient, according to Dr. William C. Fowler, head of the District Health Department. It is clamoring to get out of bed and into the moving picture theaters, the churches and other places in which to banish its ennui of the last few weeks.

"Let a patient get out of bed too soon," said Dr. Fowler, "and all previous care and nursing may be set at naught by a quick relapse."

"While the situation seems to be clearing up it is not yet time to open places of public gathering, and these figures are low compared with the high mortality of the epidemic at its crest. They are still high enough to justify the utmost caution in any move to relax the precautions that have helped so greatly in reducing the ravages of the disease."

Better Keep Lid On.

In answer to many requests that the churches be permitted to open yesterday, the Board of District Commissioners issued a statement to the effect that while they had listened with sympathy to the representations of the churches, both the health officer of the District and the health officer of the States Public Health Service had advised against it, and that no modifications of the closing order would be made at present.

The health department report for the week ending October 27 shows 735 deaths in the District, which is the highest mortality record in its history. Of these 527 were chargeable to influenza and 208 to pneumonia. The week reported includes the crest of the epidemic, which is now passing. It will undoubtedly show a greatly reduced mortality.

FURTHER LIMITATIONS OF STEEL EXPORTS

New Rulings Issued for Products by War Industries Board.

Five new rulings governing exports, especially of steel and iron and their products, were announced yesterday by the War Trade Board. The War Trade Board has agreed upon a new procedure with respect to export licenses, priority certificates and other matters of the director of steel for exportation of commodities to any destination.

The previous trade board order, issued on October 5, has been amended by removing reference to the export conservation list, and announcing that the priorities committee of the War Industries Board has awarded priority classification to all articles on which priorities are issued which are covered by individual export licenses issued on and after October 16, 1918. This is the only change in the previous order.

In another ruling the trade board announced that, effective October 26, the following conditions have been made to the export conservation list: Certain substances, manufactures, cargo and cargo flour. Export licenses are to be refused at once for binoculars, sextants, chronometers, watches and similar navigation instruments unless their export will be of material aid in the prosecution of the war and will not interfere with the needs of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the navy, the allies or contractors handling work for these three.

It is also announced that licenses for the export of steel and iron and their products will not be granted unless the ocean freight rate does not exceed \$6.50 a gross ton, or 40 cubic feet, ship's option, on pieces and packages not over 4,500 pounds.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children IN USE FOR OVER 30 YEARS Always bears the signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer.

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40 FLU DEATHS RECORD OF DAY

Increase in D. C. Shown 24-Hour Period; Precautions Stand.

Influenza deaths showed an increase in the last twenty-four-hour period over the preceding one. There were forty deaths yesterday compared with twenty-nine on Saturday. The increase, however, showed a slight decrease. There were 22 new cases reported in the morning's mail yesterday and 426 the previous day.

Washington is very impatient, according to Dr. William C. Fowler, head of the District Health Department. It is clamoring to get out of bed and into the moving picture theaters, the churches and other places in which to banish its ennui of the last few weeks.

"Let a patient get out of bed too soon," said Dr. Fowler, "and all previous care and nursing may be set at naught by a quick relapse."

"While the situation seems to be clearing up it is not yet time to open places of public gathering, and these figures are low compared with the high mortality of the epidemic at its crest. They are still high enough to justify the utmost caution in any move to relax the precautions that have helped so greatly in reducing the ravages of the disease."

Better Keep Lid On.

In answer to many requests that the churches be permitted to open yesterday, the Board of District Commissioners issued a statement to the effect that while they had listened with sympathy to the representations of the churches, both the health officer of the District and the health officer of the States Public Health Service had advised against it, and that no modifications of the closing order would be made at present.

The health department report for the week ending October 27 shows 735 deaths in the District, which is the highest mortality record in its history. Of these 527 were chargeable to influenza and 208 to pneumonia. The week reported includes the crest of the epidemic, which is now passing. It will undoubtedly show a greatly reduced mortality.

FURTHER LIMITATIONS OF STEEL EXPORTS

New Rulings Issued for Products by War Industries Board.

Five new rulings governing exports, especially of steel and iron and their products, were announced yesterday by the War Trade Board. The War Trade Board has agreed upon a new procedure with respect to export licenses, priority certificates and other matters of the director of steel for exportation of commodities to any destination.

The previous trade board order, issued on October 5, has been amended by removing reference to the export conservation list, and announcing that the priorities committee of the War Industries Board has awarded priority classification to all articles on which priorities are issued which are covered by individual export licenses issued on and after October 16, 1918. This is the only change in the previous order.

In another ruling the trade board announced that, effective October 26, the following conditions have been made to the export conservation list: Certain substances, manufactures, cargo and cargo flour. Export licenses are to be refused at once for binoculars, sextants, chronometers, watches and similar navigation instruments unless their export will be of material aid in the prosecution of the war and will not interfere with the needs of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the navy, the allies or contractors handling work for these three.

It is also announced that licenses for the export of steel and iron and their products will not be granted unless the ocean freight rate does not exceed \$6.50 a gross ton, or 40 cubic feet, ship's option, on pieces and packages not over 4,500 pounds.

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SPANISH INFLUENZA -- THE WAY TO TREAT IT AND TO AVOID IT

Simply the Old-Fashioned Grip Masquerading Under a New Name.

Spanish Influenza, which appeared in Spain in May, has all the appearance of grip or the gripe, which has swept over the world in numerous epidemics as far back as history runs. Hippocrates refers to an epidemic in 412 B. C., which is regarded by many to have been influenza. Every country has had its attacks. Beginning with 1811, this country has had five epidemics, the last in 1889-90.

There is no occasion for panic—influenza or grip has a very low percentage of fatalities—not over one death out of every four hundred cases, according to the N. C. Board of Health. The chief danger lies in complications arising, attacking principally patients in a run-down condition—those who don't go to bed soon enough or those who get up too early.

THE TREATMENT.

Go to bed at the first symptoms, not only for your own sake but to avoid spreading the disease to others. Make a purgative, eat plenty of nourishing food, remain perfectly quiet and don't worry. Nature herself is the only "cure" for influenza and will throw off the attack if only you conserve your strength. A little Quinine Ascorbic Acid Powder may be given by the physician in directions to allay the aching. Always call a physician, since the chief danger of grip is in its weakening of the system, which allows complications to develop. These are chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, sometimes inflammation of the middle ear, or heart affections. For these reasons, it is very important that the patient remain in bed until well.

NOTE.—Vick's VapoRub is the discovery of a North Carolina druggist, who found how to combine in a salve form, Menthol and Camphor with such volatile oils as Eucalyptus, Thyme, Cubeb, etc., so that when the salve is applied to the body heat, these ingredients are liberated in the form of vapors. VapoRub is made in three sizes at all druggists. While comparatively new in certain parts of the North, it is the standard home remedy in the South and West for all forms of colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat and chest. VapoRub is particularly recommended for children's croup or colds, as it is externally applied and does not, therefore, become time to time—keep the kettle just slowly boiling and inhale the steam arising.